THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9240. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1780.

ENGLISH APPLES.

LATELY arrived from Kent, a Cargo of exceeding fine APPLES, of various kinds. To be sold in a loft at the foot of Quality Street, LEITH.

ROBERT PLENDERLEATH,

AT his LINEN and BLACK SILK Warehouse, east side of Bridge Street, Edinburgh—has at present a very large Assortment of the following Articles, which he continues to SELL, *on the most reasonable terms, for ready money*, viz.

Scots and Irish LINENS and SHEETINGS of all breadths and prices. Damasks and Diapers of all sorts——Long Lawns and Cambricks. Marseilled Manchester Quiltings and Dimitties, newest patterns.

A large Stock of BLACK SILKS, viz.
Broad Lutestrings, from 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per yd.—Full ⅞ Italian ditto.
Ducapes—Armozeens—Florentines—Rasdimores.
⅞ Ell, ¾ and yard wide Modes—Persians—Handkerchiefs.
BOMBAZEENS——Norwich and Italian CRAPES, &c. &c.

R. PLENDERLEATH begs leave to assure the Public, that he has spared no pains in procuring the above goods from the best markets.—The uncertain wear of all kinds of *black* goods has made him particularly attentive in purchasing his Silks and Bombazeens from Manufacturers who are reputed for making those articles of the best fabric and colours;—and he hopes that, on inspection, the *quality* and *prices* of his goods will merit approbation.

This day is published,
By JOHN BELL, Parliament-Square,
A CATALOGUE
OF A
VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS,
IN MOST BRANCHES OF LITERATURE:
Which began to be SOLD at the Prices printed in the Catalogue, Tuesday 21st November 1780.
In this Catalogue is a large collection of Scots Law, History, Divinity, Physic, and Surgery.
☞ Gentlemen in the country will please desire their carriers to call for Catalogues.

COUNCIL-CHAMBER, EDINBURGH, 21st Nov. 1780.

THE MAGISTRATES and COUNCIL being resolved to erect a Parapet Wall and Rail, along the north side of the pleasure-ground in Prince's Street, they desire, that Tradesmen willing to undertake that work will give in, betwixt and the 11th December next, to J. TAIT, at the Council-chamber, Elevations, and Estimates at how much per yard they will execute the work. The rail to be of hammered iron.

By the Honourable
THE DEAN OF GUILD OF EDINBURGH.

IT is expected that the FEUERS within the extended Royalty, who have allowed the Pavement in front of their different buildings to fall into disrepair and out of level, will repair the same immediately, and prevent the necessity of using legal measures.—Thomas Stevenson, the Town's Overseer, will attend to point out the levels. *Nov.* 21. 1780.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Thursday, November 16.*

THE Marquis of *Carmarthen* reported from the Committee, to whom the letters and petition of the Earl of Pomfret were referred, the resolutions that they had formed for the adjournment of that affair. He read them in his place. They were two in number, and were founded on the model of those in the case of the Earl of Middlesex in the year 1666. The first was the direction to the Lord Chancellor, in which, when the Earl of Pomfret is brought to the bar, his Lordship will address him in words to the following effect:

MY LORD,

I am commanded to inform you, that the offences and dissatisfaction which their Lordships conceived from the letters and menaces which you sent to his Grace the Duke of Grafton, were the cause of the proceedings which they have taken against your Lordship. They consider your conduct as highly unworthy and unfit for a person of your Lordship's rank towards a person of the like quality.

But, in consequence of the assertions contained in the petition which was presented to this Right Honourable House from your Lordship, they have commanded me, after giving you the most solemn and just reprimand for your behaviour, to inform you, That they agree to reinstate your Lordship in your privileges and dignity, after your Lordship has submitted yourself to this authority, and entered into the most solemn engagements, upon your honour, that you will, in future, demean yourself as a Peer of Parliament, and desist from all further attempts on his Grace's peace and security.

The second resolution contained the form and words of the submission and engagement which the noble Lord is appointed to make.

My Lords, I am highly sensible of, and most sincerely lament, the just cause which I gave to this Right Honourable House, for all the proceedings which have been ordered against me. I was led to send the letters and the menaces to his Grace the Duke of Grafton, tending to affect his peace and security, from an idea of an insult, which I now find to be totally unfounded. I do therefore most humbly acknowledge the grace and favour of this Right Honourable House, in pardoning my faults and the effects of them, and restoring me to their good opinion, when I have entered into the most solemn engagements on my honour not to prosecute this affair any further against his Grace; and to promise, that I will in future demean myself, in all respects, as is becoming a Peer of Great Britain.

These resolutions, after being read at the table three times, were agreed to, and orders were issued to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Tower to bring the person of the noble Lord to the bar of the House, precisely at two o'clock; and on the reprimand, and a promise, on his part, to make the submission required, to discharge him from custody. And another order was made, that the noble Lord should, then in his place within the bar, make the submission and engagements, and be restored to his rank, privileges, and dignity.

The order of the day was now read for their Lordships, on a motion of the Duke of Bolton.

The Duke of *Bolton* now rose, and said, that in the present difficult situation of public affairs, he trusted he should be excused for animadverting with freedom on our measures, and also of arraigning the conduct of particular officers and offices. He did not mean to arraign previous to enquiry; but he wished to have laid before the House certain papers, which would give them the necessary information. He stated, that Ministers now held out to Parliament, and to this country, a new language; for we were told in the speech from the throne, "that we had been able to resist the powerful preparations of the House of Bourbon."—Resist the preparations!—In former times we had been able to resist the operations of these powers. We were now given to understand, that the Family Compact was not highly detrimental to Britain. The late Earl of Chatham was wont to talk another language. We were also told, that our affairs were in a better situation this year than they were the last.—He wished to enquire into the truth of that fact. In what part of the world were we better? In America the French were in possession of Rhode-Island, the only safe and capacious harbour on the continent. We had permitted a worthy and deserving officer to be gibbeted, and we had gained over General Arnold. Much was expected from this event; for his part he saw none. We had lost a very good man, and gained a bad one.—In the West Indies had we any advantage? Surely none.—In Europe a powerful confederacy had been formed against us; and we had lost, by a very foolish and a very idle measure, the only ally that we had—Portugal. By endeavouring to make a neutral port a scene of war, this had been brought about, and we had no ports now but in Great Britain.—Had not our trade suffered! This was the subject to which he called their attention. Our trade had suffered a blow unprecedented in former times; 52 merchant-ships out of 65 had been taken by one blow. There must be blame somewhere, and he wished to find it out.

He conceived that the convoy was perfectly inadequate for the purpose of defending such a fleet, and the track of the voyage was highly imprudent. At that moment, to his certain knowledge, the Admiralty were acquainted that the combined fleets were ready to sail from Cadiz at a moment's warning. In such a case, it was their duty to have sent the grand fleet to convoy the merchantmen past Cape St Vincent; as they might have foreseen the danger of a north winds blowing the the fleet 150 leagues too much to the westward. In times of war too it was highly improper to order large convoys to touch at Madeira; as, by using an uniform tract, the enemy, by cruising about 30 degrees from Madeira, could never fail of intercepting them. He said it ought to have been the conduct of Ministers to have sent the grand fleet to convoy them across these latitudes, if they must go to Madeira. The measure of touching at any port previous to their final destination was always dangerous, when large fleets of merchantmen were under convoy; and he was given to understand, that Sir George Rodney complained of being sent to Gibraltar. He wished therefore to ascertain who were in the fault with respect to this capture; whether the Admiralty or the Commodore. It was a loss perhaps equal to twenty millions; since it furnished the enemy with a stock of stores, which would enable them to continue and provoke the war. He wished only to move for papers on that day; and if they were granted to him, weak and important as he felt himself to be, he would pledge himself to institute an enquiry, and proceed to an arrangement, if there were grounds; and if there were not, he would do an advantage to his Majesty's Ministers, by proving that they were blameless. He concluded with moving an address for laying before the House a copy or copies of the instructions given to Captain Moutrie of the Ramillies, in so far as respects the intelligence he received of the combined fleets, the track he was ordered to take, and his touching at Madeira; also a copy of his letter relating to the ture of the fleet under his convoy.

The *Earl of Sandwich* said, that so far from objecting to the motion, he rose to second it; convinced that the best way the Ministry could take to exculpate themselves from all guilt respecting that unfortunate capture, was to lay all the information that they could before the House. No man felt more than himself the loss of the fleet; and it gave him consolation that his Majesty's Ministers had been more than ordinary careful to protect it. It was true that the Admiralty had information of the combined fleets being ready to sail from the port of Cadiz; and, as the best protection which could be given to this valuable fleet, Admiral Geary received orders to sail with more than 40 ships of the line to fight the enemy wherever he could find them. He actually sailed and took the station which he had been ordered, and which was esteemed the most likely for encountering them. This was the moment chosen for the dispatch of the convoy, and surely it was the best. Three ships of the line and three 32 gun frigates were appointed to protect the fleet, and the Commodore received all the instructions of the Admiralty which had been given to Admiral Geary. In the course of his voyage Captain Moultrie fell in with our grand fleet, and received all the information from Admiral Geary which he had procured, of the enemy. He also fell in with Commodore Johnstone, and received his information [illegible] to the instructions which he had received of touching at Madeira, that was done in consequence of the merchants request. It was necessary to the object of their voyage that they should take in wines at Madeira. Upon the whole it was certain, that the capture of the fleet was the effect of accident; and that it was evident from the letter of the Spanish Admiral to his Court.

The noble Lord adverted to the assertion of his Grace, that Sir G. Rodney's touching at Gibraltar was unfortunate for this country. He refuted this idea, by enumerating the conquests we had made, which were in consequence of that measure. And concluded with moving an addition to the original motion, by adding, "And also the extract of a letter from Admiral Geary, dated at sea the 2d of August, giving an account of his having met with Capt. Moultrie, and the information which he gave him, respecting the combined fleets.

The Duke of *Bolton* professed his obligations to the noble Lord, for his candor and readiness to extend the information which he requested. He said, that he was sure the noble Lord would, next year, sign many orders for fleets not to touch at Madeira during the war.

To this the Earl of *Sandwich* agreed. He would obey the desires of the merchants, who were the people interested.

The motion, with the amendment, was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Friday, Nov.* 17.

This day, in pursuance of the order of the preceding day, the Earl of Pomfret was brought from the Tower, to attend the pleasure of the House.

Accordingly, as soon as prayers were over, strangers having been desired to withdraw, his Lordship was conducted to the bar of the House, upon a motion made by the Marquis of Carmarthen for that purpose; and, being there standing, the Lord Chancellor informed him, that he had it in command to express to him the severe and solemn reprimand of the House for the heinous offence he had committed against a Noble Peer, by the several letters he had written to the Duke of Grafton, in which expressions were used very unfit and unbecoming the dignity of the Honourable House, and in direct violation of its privileges.

The reprehension being given, the Earl of Pomfret was admitted into the body of the House, where his Lordship in his place, signified the sincere concern he felt for the rash and unadvised letters he had written to the Duke of Grafton, in which he had used expressions highly unfit and unbecoming the dignity of the House, and which expressions had been dictated by suspicions he no longer entertained.

The Noble Earl then pledged his word and honour, that he had no longer any resentment against the Duke of Grafton, nor any other person against whom he had entertained suspicions of affront. This being done, his Lordship was restored to their Lordships grace and favour, and permitted to resume his seat in the House. Their Lordships immediately after adjourned.

There is no appeal from Scotland at present on the paper for a hearing.

The House of Peers broke up this day at four o'clock, and adjourned till Wednesday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Friday, Nov.* 17.

This day, the land-tax bill was read a third time, in the House of Commons, and ordered to be reported to-morrow.

The bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus act was read a third time, and ordered to be reported.

The following election petitions were presented to the House of Commons, and the days for taking them into consideration fixed as underwritten:

A petition from the electors of Penryn, Friday, May 11.
A petition of Mr Devaynes, for Bramdapie, Tuesday, May 15.
A petition of General Grant, for Elgin, Friday, May 18.
A petition of Sir William Alton, for Stockbridge, Tuesday, May 22.

A petition was presented from the electors of Milbourne Port, and ordered to be considered at the same time with the first petition presented some days past.

The report from the Commissioners appointed to inspect the public accounts, was, upon motion, ordered to be printed, and delivered to the members.

Monday next is the last day for receiving petitions in the House of Commons relative to election matters.

Several writs are expected to be moved for on Monday next in the House of Commons.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Nov.* 17.

The Fortune-teller privateer, Capt. Kay, was lost the 7th of August off Berbuda; the crew saved.

The Betsey, Kidd, from Antigua to Hallifax, is retaken, arrived at New York, and there sold.

The Friendship, Gray, from Gottenburgh to North Faro, was lost on the coast of Scotland the 4th inst.

The Britannia, Carey, from London to New York, parted convoy the 2d of September, and was left off Fayal the 9th following, with damage.

The Pilgrim, Hobkirk, and Nancy, Agnus, from London for New York, parted from the outward-bound New York fleet the beginning of September off the Western Islands, in a hard gale of wind.

The following American privateers were sent into New York the beginning of October, viz.

	Guns	Men
Hannibal	24	140
Tacey	20	100
Charming Sally	20	96
Aurora	20	120
Washington	20	120
General Wayne	12	
Queen	16	105
Amboy	16	

The Rover sloop of war, Capt. Savage, is taken by the Juno French frigate, and carried into Granada.

Bristol, 15. This morning arrived the John, Watson; Albion, Major; Success, Ball: Fame, Burrows; and Lord North, Webb, from Jamaica. Captain Watson parted company with three men of war, and about 90 sail, on the 18th of October, in lat. 41. long. 55. and on the 11th instant parted with the Commodore and Conqueror, with about 12 sail, for London, in lat. 49—20.

The Watt, Coulthard, from New York to Jamaica, is totally lost on Long Island; the Captain and 25 men drowned.

The Patience, Chase, prize to the Earl of Dunmore, was retaken, and afterwards lost on Long Island.

The St Bees, Williams, from Lisbon to New York, is retaken by the Delight sloop of war, and carried into Hallifax.

The Hope, Macdonald, from Georgia to Jamaica, was taken the 22d of June by a French letter of marque, and carried into Cape Francois.

The Fanny, an American ship, laden with tobacco, &c. from Baltimore to Amsterdam, is taken and brought into Portsmouth by the Portland man of war.

Portsmouth, 15. Arrived the Elizabeth man of war from Jamaica. She is damaged in her rigging, &c. having lost her mizen and main top masts, in the gale off the Banks of Newfoundland, where she left the Jamaica fleet in a very bad situation, and cannot learn of any ships joining her after.

Portsmouth, 16. The Royal George, Namur, and Union, are come into harbour to dock. The West India fleet were expected to sail this morning, but the wind shifting to the S. W. they made no preparations: The Prince William and Thetis have received orders to sail with the Admiral. Many ships are coming up, said to be merchantmen from the Downs.

A passenger in the Fame, Burrows, arrived at Bristol from Jamaica, speaks with certainty, that the Greenock, for Glasgow, foundered on her passage; that he believes five or six more foundered, two loaded brigs, and he believes three light transports.

The Two Sisters, Smith, from Madeira for Carolina, is retaken and carried into Bermuda.

From the London Papers, Nov. 17.

AMERICA.

New-York, September 14. We are informed that Mr Washington, has again shifted his position, and is now posted between Paramus and English Neighbourhood.

By accounts from the northward, we are informed, that Rear Admiral Edwards has thinned the rebel privateers cruising on the coasts of Nova Scotia, St John's, and Newfoundland, having taken five, one of them with considerable property on board bound to Cadiz.

The latest accounts from the North river informs us, that a British force from Canada had taken post at Ticonderoga, were fortifying themselves there, and that the rebels are moving up some of their militia in hopes of recovering it.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has appointed Lieutenant Colonel Birch, of the 17th light dragoons, commandant of New-York with rank of Brigadier General.

New-York, Oct. 11. The following particulars are lately come to hand from the Eastward. "Colonel Bird, with detachments from the Regulars, Loyalists, and Indians, came down in June last from Niagara, on the frontiers of Virginia, and proceeded to the new settlement of Cawtuck, (lands purchased by the Congress and their adherents, allowed to settle free from taxes, accounted the finest land in America), destroyed several forts, and made a number of prisoners. The Colonel intended to proceed to the Falls of the Ohio; but a Colonel Clare being sent there, with a superior force to his, he withdrew to the Shawanese towns, fortifying himself, and waiting for reinforcements: From the extraordinary mild treatment of the Colonel, most of the inhabitants of these new settlements accompanied him, preferring to settle in the countries under the King, to those of the Congress; several of them are gone to Niagara, Detroit, &c.

Savannah, Aug. 24. We hear from Augusta, that a Captain of the Queen's Rangers, with 14 dragoons and about 30 militia, lately charged about 300 rebels above Ninety-six. Whilst they were engaged, Col. Ferguson happily got up with some men to the assistance of our small party, which obliged the enemy to take to their heels. Fifty of the rebels were killed and wounded; a Major Smith was among the slain, and a Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke was wounded, and died next day. Our loss is said to be one dragoon, and seven militia killed.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Aug. 30.

"Congress has lately passed several resolutions, tending to support the credit of the new bills, viz. To call in and destroy all the Continental immediately; to lay a tax, to be collected forthwith, in new bills, or silver or gold, of three

millions of dollars, to be applied to pay debts and intereſt of loans; and recommending to the States not to emit bills on their own credit, ſo as to have more in circulation at any one time than their quota of ten millions of dollars: That what any State has emitted, be accounted part of their quota of the ſum recommended by Congreſs on the 18th of March laſt. They have alſo agreed to make up the depreciation on debts due for ſupplies furniſhed the army, &c."

Philadelphia, Auguſt 22.

In Congreſs, June 25. 1780.

Whereas it has been reported, in order to ſeduce the States of South-Carolina and Georgia from their allegiance to theſe United States, that a treaty of peace between America and Great-Britain was about to take place, in which theſe two States would be ceded to Great-Britain:

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the ſaid report is inſidious, and utterly void of foundation; that this Confederacy is moſt ſacredly pledged to ſupport the liberty and independency of every one of its members, and, in a firm reliance on the divine bleſſing, will unremittingly perſevere in their exertions for the eſtabliſhment of the ſame, and for the recovery and preſervation of any and every part of theſe United States, that has been or may hereafter be invaded or poſſeſſed by the common enemy.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

From the London Gazette, Nov. 18.

St James's, November 18.

COUNT Pignatelli has notified, by order of his Court, that he is appointed Ambaſſador from his Sicilian Majeſty to the Court of Verſailles; and that the Prince of Caramanico, Knight of the order of St Januarius, and one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber to his Sicilian Majeſty, is appointed to ſucceed Count Pignatelli at this Court, as Envoy Extraordinary from the King of the Two Sicilies.

St James's, Nov. 18. The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Mr John Ramſay, advocate, to be Sheriff-depute of the ſheriffdom or ſhire of Kincardine, in the room of Mr John Scot, deceaſed.

Mr William Oliver, advocate, to be Sheriff-depute of the ſheriffdom or ſhire of Roxburgh, in the room of Mr Patrick Murray. And

Alſo to preſent the Reverend Mr George Gordon to the church and pariſh of Mortlich, in the presbytery of Strathbogie, void by the death of the Reverend Mr John Touch.

War-Office, Nov. 18. 1780.

2d Troop of horſe grenadier guards, Peter Belinger Brodie, Clerk, is appointed to be Chaplain, vice Edward Fleet.

4th Regiment of dragoons, Charles Vaughan Baker, Clerk, to be Chaplain, vice William Smythies.

6th Regiment of dragoons, Surgeon William Robertſon, of the 1ſt battalion of the 1ſt foot, to be Surgeon, vice John Crane.

16th Regiment of dragoons, Surgeon John Crane, of 6th dragoons, to be Surgeon, vice William Fraſer.

1ſt Regiment of foot, 1ſt battalion, Hoſpital Mate St John Neil, to be Surgeon, vice William Robertſon.

6th Regiment of foot, Quarter-Maſter Serjeant —— Douglas, to be Quarter-Maſter, vice William Scott.

16th Regiment of foot, John Forbes, Gent. to be Enſign in one of the additional companies, vice Lord Charles Montagu.

18th Regiment of foot, Enſign Thomas Corbin, of the Staffordſhire militia, to be Enſign, vice James Burgeſs.

51ſt Regiment of foot, Enſign Edward Fuller to be Lieutenant, vice George Don.

52d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant William Fowke, of 82th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Cornelius William Emerſon.

57th Regiment of foot, Major-General John Campbell, to be Colonel, vice Sir John Irwine.

61ſt Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Mathew Wilkie to be Captain, vice William Owen. Enſign Stephen Collins to be Lieutenant, vice Mathew Wilkie. —— Squire, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Hugh Mitchell.

69th Regiment of foot, Hoſpital Mate Thomas Sandon to be Surgeon, vice Henry Portſmouth.

70th Regiment of foot, Enſign James Bruce, of 76th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Brackenbury. Enſign Benjamin Fancuil Bethune to be Lieutenant, vice John Tovey.

75th Regiment of foot, Enſign John Garland to be Lieutenant, vice J. Davies.

88th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Cornelius William Emerſon, of 52d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice William Fowke.

89th Regiment of foot, Colonel William Meadows to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, vice Lucius Ferdinand Cary.

97th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Robert Wilſon to be Captain, vice Naſſau Smith. Enſign Henry Shewbridge to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Wilſon. Enſign Thomas Boyes, of Lord Fauconberg's regiment, to be Enſign, vice Henry Shewbridge. Volunteer Samuel Ward Stanton to be Enſign, vice Richard Philpot Wolfe.

Royal Lancaſhire Volunteers, John Webſter, Gent. to be Surgeon, vice Richard Cowling.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Earl of Lincoln to be Aid de Camp to the King, vice William Meadows.

From the London Papers, Nov. 18.

Madrid, Oct. 7. The Engliſh papers have frequently made mention of pretended inſurrections in Spaniſh America. There have been more than once ſome ſlight commotions in the interior parts of thoſe immenſe territories, but they have never had any ſerious conſequences, and as at preſent the moſt perfect tranquility reigns there, it is evident the exaggerated relations of the Engliſh papers have had no other ſources, eſpecially as they abound with abſurdities and incoherencies. For not only have no new cuſtoms been laid there, nor the ſmalleſt impoſts of any kind; but for a conſiderable time paſt, orders have been iſſued, and arrangements made, for correcting the abuſes which may ariſe from the avarice of thoſe who had been ſuſpected of enriching themſelves to the prejudice of the people. All the Indians are extremely well affected, and very ſubmiſſive to the Spaniſh Government. In the kingdom of Chili, in particular, the Araucanos, who heretofore were not ſo well diſpoſed towards it, have lately ſent their children of diſtinction to the Spaniſh ſchools and colleges; and have further offered to line, and defend themſelves, the coaſts of the King's dominions in thoſe parts, againſt the invaſion of any enemy.

Paris, Nov. 10. The laſt advices from Rhode-Iſland report, that the Count de Rochambeau means to continue on the defenſive, till ſuch time as he ſees cauſe to prefer offenſive operations.

The arret of the Council of State of the 29th ult. for opening a loan of thirty-ſix millions, was publiſhed the next day, theſe ſorts of arrets ſtanding in no need of being regiſtered.

Another arret is alſo iſſued, forbidding all the Captains of privateers to ranſom any of the enemy's ſhips at ſea.

LONDON.

As the unhappy fate of our brave and loyal countryman Major ANDREE *muſt be a ſubject truly intereſting to our readers, we now preſent them with a faithful detail of that melancholy tranſaction, as delivered by* Peter Laune, *ſervant to the Major,* AND WHO WAS PRESENT AT HIS EXECUTION.

"Major Andree having been made priſoner by the rebels, his ſervant went up the North river to him in a flag of truce with a ſupply of linen, and other neceſſaries: on his landing from the boat, General Waſhington, with his two Aids de camp, and a ſmall party of guards, came accidentally to the ſpot, and after an examination of the baggage, gave him permiſſion to attend the Major, and ordered a ſoldier to conduct him. He found his maſter confined in a room (but not in irons) under a ſtrong guard, with double centinels, and two rebel officers in the room, on duty. The third day after his arrival in the rebel camp, the Major was executed, previous to which two officers waited on him from General Waſhington, acquainting him with their errand, and at half paſt eleven o'clock in the forenoon, conducted him from his room to the tree, on which he was hanged, each having the Major under the arm, with a drawn ſword in the oppoſite hand.

"Major Andree behaved with the greateſt calmneſs and intrepidity during this unhappy affair; and deſired the rebel officers preſent, to bear teſtimony, that he died a brave man. He then fixed the cap and rope, and made the ſignal for the executioner to do his duty, having frequently regretted the mode of puniſhment, which he was deſirous of altering, to be ſhot.

"The Major had been ſeveral days in the enemy's camp, under the character of a gentleman from Carolina, who had ſuffered greatly by the Britiſh troops. During which time, he made every neceſſary obſervation reſpecting the enemies works, camp, &c. had completed his draughts; and was on return to head quarters at New-York, when he was accidentally met by two raſcals within a few miles of our lines at Kingſbridge. The fellows recollected his face, having, under the diſguiſe of being friends to government, been ſome months at New-York, and tranſacted buſineſs with the Major at Sir Henry Clinton's. Major Andre offered them 500l. ſterling for his eſcape, which they refuſed. General Arnold commanding the rebel lines, at the Weſt Point forts, received the firſt accounts of the Major being taken priſoner; and had but juſt time to effect his eſcape to New-York. The only papers found on the Major were a plan of the rebel works (which was concealed between his foot and ſtocking) and a paſs from General Arnold. – Many of the rebel officers ſhed tears when Major Andre was executed. The Marquis de la Fayette, I was informed, was among the number—Gen. Waſhington was not preſent. Upon the whole they now regret their precipitate execution of the Major, being very apprehenſive that what he mentioned previous to it, will be prophetic; having lamented the probability of numbers in the rebel army following him in the ſame line of execution, who would otherwiſe have ſeen many happy days."

Major Andre has been accuſed of want of prudence for offering at *firſt ſix watch and ſo large a ſum;* but the fact is, that he firſt put *Arnold's paſs* into their hands, and when he found he was known, offered five hundred guineas. No meſſages, (as has been falſely reported) paſſed between Gen. Waſhington and Arnold; but the latter, having firſt advice of the capture of Andre, got immediately on board a whale-boat, and was purſued till he got on board of the Vulture ſloop, then lying off Haverſtraw, on the North River.

When General Clinton heard the news, he diſpatched Chief Juſtice Smith, Mr Elliot, Superintendant of the police, and Gen. Robertſon, to intercede with Waſhington for his life. The rebels would not permit any of the Envoys, except Gen. Robertſon, to come on ſhore, but his propoſals were ineffectual.

The common cry of the ſoldiers, at New-York was, "Remember Andre!"

On Thurſday evening Lord George Gordon was taken very ill, and continued ſo yeſterday, being confined to his bed all day.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. Lord North was at the Levee at St James's, it being his firſt appearance abroad ſince his Lordſhip's late fit of illneſs.

This morning, advice was received, that the ſhips from Jamica for Liverpool and Lancaſter, are ſafe arrived off Beaumaris.

The following is ſaid to be a true ſtate of the tranſaction lately alluded to in a debate in the Houſe of Commons: Admiral Sir George Rodney having received information that a trade of a very pernicious nature was carried on at St Euſtatia, between the Americans and the Dutch, ſtationed the Rover ſloop, in company with two armed ſhips, to intercept ſome American ſhips of which he had notice. This ſmall detachment continued but a few days on this ſervice, when five ſail appeared. The Rover fired to bring them to; but diſregarding the ſignal, they puſhed with a preſs of ſail up the road of St Martin, and making a ſmall Iſland, which conjointly belongs to his Britannic Majeſty and the States-General, came to an anchor under the Dutch fort, with a ſpring upon their cables, hoiſted American colours, and pointed their guns into the Rover ſloop. Notice of this tranſaction was tranſmitted to Sir George Rodney, who diſpatched the Intrepid and five frigates, under the command of Capt. Robinſon, to chaſtiſe the inſult; he immediately ſeized the rebel veſſels, at the ſame time ſending word to the Dutch Governor, that reſpect would at all times be paid to the Dutch flag while they obſerved a proper attention to that of Great Britain. But that in the preſent inſtance they ſuffered the piratical colours of a rebellious part of the Britiſh empire to fly under the protection of their fort, which was a tacit acknowledgment of their legality, at the ſame moment that their High Mightineſſes diſavowed the power to which they belonged.

Some of the Americans in the captured ſhips adviſed the Britiſh officers to ſeize 300 hogſheads of tobacco which lay on the beach, as they declared it to be their property, and not ſold to the Dutch; when they were told they came to chaſtiſe American inſolence, and not to ſeize their tobacco, nor offend the Dutch flag.

The above information is now before the Secretary of State, from which he is preparing an explicit anſwer to the Dutch Memorial.

The petition againſt General Burgoyne is principally founded on his ſuppoſed ineligibility, in conſequence of the Saratoga convention; which, when it comes to be debated, will, of courſe be ſpoke to by all the able orators on both ſides the Houſe.

General Clinton has written home word, that the fate of Major Andree has created ſuch a rage for revenge in the army under his command, that it was with the utmoſt difficulty he could reſtrain them under proper diſcipline.

Waſhington is ſo jealous of his Continental troops in general, as to environ them, in a manner, with parties of his moſt tried and confidential ſoldiers, to prevent their deſertion.

When the late conſpiracy was diſcovered in Gen. Waſhington's camp, his head quarters were then at Bergen; but, ſince the diſcovery, he has removed ſix miles farther from New York, to render the communication more difficult.

A motion will be made in the Houſe of Commons in the courſe of a few days, for a monument to be erected in Weſtminſter Abbey, at the public expence, to perpetuate the memory of the gallant Major Andree.

Yeſterday in the afternoon, an expreſs arrived from Portſmouth with advice, that the Queen Charlotte, Lindſey; the Prince George, Fryer; the Ann, Ruſſel; and the Mary, Hoar, being part of the Jamaica fleet, are ſafe arrived at Portſmouth; alſo, that the Conqueror man of war, of 74 guns, one of the convoy to the Jamaica fleet, was coming up to Spithead when the expreſs came away.

Yeſterday the following numbers were drawn prizes at Guildhall:

No. 30,734, 20 l. but (as firſt drawn entitled to 500 l.

No. 40,312, 3,036, prizes of 1000 l.

No. 45,623, 25,258, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each

No. 708, 23,604, 26,875, 27,266, 40,061, 42,938, 44,654, 46,106.

This day, at Guildhall, No. 28,675 was drawn a blank, but being the firſt drawn, it entitled to 500 l.

No. 47,349, a prize of 5000 l.

No. 14,685, a prize of 1000 l.

No. 14,108, a prize of 500 l.

No. 2996, 37,319, 3155, 2065, prizes of 100 l. each.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 47,688, 26,643, 43,178, 43,104, 2901, 41,906, 41,090, 38,545.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Nov. 15.

"The Veſtal frigate, Capt. Benkerley, one of the convoy to the homeward-bound Newfoundland trade, arrived laſt night at Spithead. This veſſel, on her paſſage home, captured, on the 6th of Oct. an American letter of marque, of 12 guns and 50 men, tobacco loaded, Hugh Smith commander, bound from Edenton in North Carolina, for Bourdeaux and took her on her departure from Ocracock the 22d of Sept. By Capt. Smith, and a paſſenger of his, we have accounts from North Carolina five weeks later than the action at Camden. Their accounts are, that in a few days after Gate's defeat, the Americans collected again in force, 25 miles from the place of action, between Kingſton and Camden; that Gates had nearly been made priſoner by a party of light horſe who purſued him 18 miles, he having been cut off from the main body of his army, in the action of the the 16th, while he was rallying the militia; that General Smallwood, of the Maryland line, had been made priſoner a day or two after the action, and Col. Armand dangerouſly wounded; that there had been much ſkirmiſhing between the action at Camden and the end of Auguſt; towards the latter end of which month General Caſwell, in a ſharp action, made priſoners 130 Britiſh, and ſome ſtores, and with them retook nearly the whole baggage of Gates's army, which had fallen into Lord Cornwallis's hands on the 16th of Auguſt: In this action a party of Gen. Caſwell's militia made priſoner the Commander of the Britiſh army, but he was very ſoon after reſcued—that a large body of Virginians were on their march between Hillſborough and Camden, Gen. Gates leading them on. Captain Smith mentions the crops of corn, tobacco, and all ſorts of fruits, to be remarkably abundant; that ſeveral ſtore-ſhips, with neceſſaries for the Southern army, had arrived in North Caroliua; that there was no want of neceſſaries; that ſome French men of war had been in the Cheſapeak, but had left it, &c. &c."

A letter juſt come over land from Bengal, by way of Grand Cairo, mentions ſeveral extraordinary circumſtances, which, if true, require immediate national attention. It is therein aſſerted, that the emiſſaries of France and Spain have formed a conſpiracy to drive the Eaſt India Company entirely out of Bengal, to put the natives in poſſeſſion of all the forts and cantonments, and totally to annihilate the Company's title, revenues and poſſeſſions in that wealthy country, which is the great ſupport of all their power ib the Eaſtern world; it mentions, that in conſequence of this attrocious ſcheme, the ſtorehouſes in Calcutta were wilfully ſet on fire lately, by which the Company loſt eighteen hundred thouſand rupees, and that though ſome of the perpetrators were either known or ſtrongly ſuſpected, no notice of them was taken. The ſeizing the Company's marine yard and docks let on leaſe to Colonel Watſon, after it had been ſecured to him by the Company, and after he had laid out near 100,000 l. thereon, is alſo mentioned as another grand part of this diabolical ſcheme, to which (the writer adds) if immediate attention is not paid, the Company will not have a foot of land in India.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, November 18.

"This day the Houſe of Commons met, purſuant to adjournment, in order to receive the report of the land tax bill, which they did, as ſoon as forty members were collected together, and immediately afterwards broke up.

"The petition of Mr Sinclair, claiming the title of Lord Sinclair, preſented this ſeſſion to the Houſe of Lords, is referred to the Committee of Privileges, and will come before the Houſe in about two months.

"By the diſpatches which were received early this morning by Government from Paris, we learn, that the ſailing of Monſ. de la Touche Treville is poſtponed until the 10th of December.

"The Miniſtry of France have received the moſt authentic advice, that Monſ. Guichen, with ten ſail of the line, and about 90 merchantmen, were ſeen lying to, in a gale of wind, on the 3d inſtant in the lat. 27. 37. N.

"It is reported that advice is received from France, with an account of the death of Monſ. Maurepas at Marlie, to the great grief of the King.

"By advices from Guernſey, which were received this afternoon at the Admiralty, we learn, that two frigates, the one of 44 guns, the other of 36, with two ſloops of war, are waiting in St Cas's Bay, to convoy 2000 troops to Breſt, and that thirty tranſports are then to receive them.

"The advices received this day from Sir Joſeph Yorke confirm a full corroboration of the above account, but ſay the troops are bound to Port L'Orient, and are deſigned as a reinforcement for the Iſland of Mauritius.

"There are letters in town from Ferrol of ſo late a date as the 1ſt inſt. which make not the leaſt mention of the arrival of Monſ. Guichen at that port, or, as they heard of, at any other port of Spain.

"Advices were received this morning from Gibraltar, which poſitively ſay, that the garriſon is very much diſtreſſed for freſh proviſions, but continues very healthy. Barcelo's ſquadron is lying at Algeſirat, and has been joined by three ſhips of the line from Cadiz, and ten more are daily expected.

"Advice was received this afternoon, that the Prince Henry privateer of Guernſey, of 12 guns, had taken, after an action of an hour and a quarter, the Le Mars of Bayonne, mounting 18 guns, with the loſs of 6 men killed and 17 wounded."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 12.

"Yeſterday we received the melancholy account of the loſs of the Conde privateer of 32 guns, the fineſt ſhip that ever ſailed from St Maloes. She unfortunately caught fire in a gale of wind, while on a cruiſe in the Bay, in company with the Monarque; and about one A-

M. on the 30th ult. ſhe blew up and every ſoul periſhed, it blowing too hard for her conſort to give her aſſiſtance."

This day, the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Town-Council were pleaſed to appoint Mr Thomas Smith merchant in Edinburgh, to be Seſſion Clerk of this city, in room of Mr Charles Wright, deceaſed.

The Treaſurer of the Charity Workhouſe of this city has received the ſum of One Hundred Guineas, ordered by the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Caledonian Hunt, at their laſt meeting at Kelſo. This very handſome donation is made, we hear, with the particular view of enabling the Managers to extend their charity to the children, and mothers of thoſe children, whoſe fathers have deſerted them, and left them a burden upon this city. It is hoped that ſo laudable an inſtance of generoſity, while it demands the moſt grateful thanks on the part of the Managers, will have the happy effect of drawing the public attention to the ſupport of an inſtitution of ſuch general utility as the Charity Workhouſe.

Yeſterday forenoon, a journeyman wright, who had been repairing a ſky-light on the top of a houſe at the bottom of Niddery's Wynd, unfortunately loſt his hold, when he fell to the ground, and died in an hour after.

This day, owing either to the unskilfulneſs or careleſſneſs of the driver, one of the Leith ſtage coaches rode over a woman in the Calton, by which ſhe was very dangerouſly bruiſed. The driver is now in cuſtody.

We are informed, that on Friday laſt a cutter, mounting 20 carriage guns, all of them run out, did, in open day, lie oppoſite to a houſe at Clanyard, Mull of Galloway, and land her cargo, conſiſting of many hundred cheſts of tea, a large quantity of ſpirits and ſilks, to a great value. That ſame day an officer of Exciſe, and another belonging to the Cuſtoms from Stranraer, with a party of ſoldiers, fell in with and ſeized ſeveral ankers of ſpirits, and a parcel of the ſilks ſo run, which were put under the care of the officers and three ſoldiers, till the other officers and ſoldiers ſhould make a farther ſearch. Upon this, a party of the crew of the ſmuggling cutter lying as above, landed, went in queſt of the officer and his party, came up with them, and one of them levelling his piece over a wall, deliberately killed the officer, by ſhooting him through the head, wounded one of the ſoldiers, and carried off the goods ſeized.

Mr Campbell of Calder has been pleaſed to preſent the Reverend Mr Pryſe Campbell, Preacher of the Goſpel, to be miniſter of Arderſier, vacant by the death of the Reverend Mr Walter Moriſon.

The Carron and Stirling are both ſafe arrived from London; the former at Carron, and the latter at Leith.

Early on Sunday ſe'ennight, as James Hunter, a driver to Mr Hardiſty, maſter of the King's Arms Inn, in Carliſle, was returning from Langholm with his chaiſe, near Arthuret, he obſerved a flocking ſeemingly as a ſmall bundle lying on the road, which he alighted for and took up, and found it contained money. On his arrival in town he had it immediately called publicly, when it was challenged by a Scots gentleman. Upon examining the contents, 120l. was turned out, all in gold, except ſix ſhillings.—An inſtance of honeſty highly praiſe worthy in a boy.

Thurſday laſt, an officer and eight men in the impreſs ſervice, conveying three men to Liverpool, from Cheſter, were met at Sutton by upwards of 60 men from Parkgate, when a deſperate affray enſued; the three men were liberated by the mob, who ſhot one of the men in the body that had them in cuſtody, and wounded ſeveral others.

The John and Ann, Johnſon, from Jamaica for Liverpool, was loſt in Carnarvon Bay, in the gale on Monday ſe'ennight, and all the crew periſhed.

On Monday ſe'ennight, died ſuddenly at Mancheſter, Samuel Lever, a remarkable dwarf, 25 years old, and weighed only 35 pounds.

Extract of a letter from Bergen, Oct. 10.

"There lately happened here a great fire, which conſumed fifty houſes in about an hour's time; and would have laid the whole town in aſhes, had not the weather been uncommonly moderate at the time. Yeſterday, arrived here a Ruſſian man of war of 64 guns, which had loſt her mainmaſt in a gale of wind, and 70 men, who were aloft handing the ſails, periſhed.

Extract of a letter from Kelſo, dated Nov. 16. 1780.

"On the morning of Tueſday the 7th current, it blew the moſt violent huricane of wind and hail ever remembered there, accompanied with exceſſive loud and awful claps of thunder. The flaſhes of lightening were ſo frequent, that there was ſcarcely the ſpace of a minute betwixt each. A few miles from thence, two houſes were burnt to aſhes by the lightening, but fortunately no lives were loſt. The windows of ſeveral houſes in the neighbourhood were broke by the hail, which was of a prodigious ſize. This ſtorm has done conſiderable damage in many places of the country."

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Nov. 19.

"Yeſterday, the privateer, which, on Monday, chaced in Captain Kyd of the Oſnaburgh yacht, made her appearance a few miles ſouth of the harbour. About 12, three veſſels hove in ſight; one of them, Captain Norvel, was taken; the Suſanna, Davidſon, run in among the rocks at the Cove, two miles ſouth, where there is a harbour for little boats; the privateer ſent out her boats, and cut her out: The third, a brig belonging to Inverneſs, run into the harbour of Portlethen, alſo a fiſher town; and the privateer prepared her boats to cut her out alſo. Immediately upon receiving this information, the Magiſtrates applied to Colonel Sutherland of the Sutherland Fencibles, for a party of his men, in order to prevent theſe two veſſels from being carried off, plundered, or deſtroyed, which he moſt readily granted, and inſtantly diſpatched under the command of Capt. Maclean. The party marched with ſurprizing expedition; but, before they could reach the Cove, which is three miles diſtant, unluckily the veſſels drove on ſhore there, and that which belonged to this town, was carried to ſea by the privateer's boats. The party then proceeded to Portlethen, about three miles farther ſouth, where they arrived juſt in time: for in a quarter of an hour thereafter, a large and a ſmall boat, full of men, armed with ſwivels and muſkets, came from the privateer (which then lay not more than 350 yards from the rocks) in order to carry off the brig. Captain Macleane, having properly diſpoſed his men upon each ſide of the Inlet, ſuffered the boats to get alongſide of the brig without moleſtation, and they obſerving the party among the rocks, fired upon them. The Fencibles immediately returned the fire, and made a very good uſe of their arms. Several of the privateer's men appearing to be killed wounded, and ſome having by this time got on board the brig, cries for quarter were heard three or four times*, which was as often granted by the Captain, on condition of their deſiſting and coming on ſhore; but that not being complied with, and obſerving a flaſh of fire on board the brig, (ſuppoſed to be their endeavouring to ſet her on fire) he called to them, that if that was repeated, and if they did not immediately come on ſhore, he muſt again give orders to fire, which he did, upon obſerving the flaſh repeated, and no anſwer being returned. Night having come on, the boats eſcaped by the darkneſs; and we have good authority to believe, that Captain Macleane would have taken them all priſoners, if he could have prevailed on the brig's crew to take charge of a boat which he had got ready for the purpoſe. Mr Norval, maſter of the ſloop that was taken in the forenoon, being ranſomed, is ſince arrived here. He gives account, that he was on board the privateer when the boats returned; that four of their men were killed and five wounded; and that he ſaw the dead bodies, and that two or three of thoſe killed were officers; and that the large boat was ſo much hurt, that it was with difficulty ſhe could reach the privateer. The boats, upon deſerting the brig, went off ſo precipitately, that they left on board ſeveral muſkets and other articles; and alſo loſt moſt of their oars.—The privateer is Rohan Soubiſe of Dunkirk, Pierre Vaiſtable Commander, of 22 nine-pounders, and 180 men; among whom are many Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh. She has ſeven or eight ranſomers, and 41 priſoners on board, but refuſed to ranſom the veſſel taken out of the Cove harbour, becauſe the maſter had run her on ſhore. None of the Fencibles are hurt.

"On Monday ſe'ennight, James Smith in Auchtidonald, and his wife, who had been attending the funeral of a relation, came back in the evening to the houſe of the deceaſed; after ſtaying till it was late, the wife ſet out in company with another woman, whoſe houſe was about half way to theirs; but, after parting with her, miſtook her way, owing to the drifting ſnow and hail, and was drowned in the river Ugie, leaving an affectionate huſband and five young children to deplore her loſs. Her body was found next day, a quarter of a mile below where ſhe appeared, from the track in the ſnow, to have fallen in."

* Among other voices was heard that of a Renegado Countryman of ours, who called out, *O winna ye have Mercy upon a poor Scotſman?*

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Nov. 16.

"It is reported with confidence, that, immediately after the arrival of Lord Carliſle, the Right Hon. Lord Camden is to come over as Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in the room of Lord Lifford, who retires on a penſion. It is ſaid, that the Earls of Hillſborough and Hertford made a point of this in the Cabinet.

"The report circulated, that our truly worthy and conſtitutional city Judge, Sir S. Bradſtreet, Bart, was nominated by government to a high law department, is, we hear, void of foundation; as likewiſe the reſignation of Lord Annally, or the Hon. Mr Juſtice Robinſon.

"Though from the circumſtances of the preſent times we cannot avail ourſelves, to any account, to the extenſion of that trade which the ſpirit of this nation, the virtue of its Parliament, and the benignity of our moſt gracious Sovereign, have granted us, yet all praiſe and aſſiſtance ſhould be given to every effort that may be made in the mean time to put this country on a more reſpectable commercial footing than it has hitherto been. The increaſe of ſhipping is the firſt object, and it is ſtrange at how low an ebb the building of veſſels remained in Ireland; for notwithſtanding the narrow limits our trade was confined to, yet it was a ſhame to think the little trade we had was moſtly carried on by the veſſels of another country. It is hoped an active part of enterprize will now ſucceed the inſolent langour of the time paſt, for a dawn of commercial induſtry begins to break; a few veſſels are now on the ſtocks in different ports of this kingdom, and even Dublin, never famed for ſhipbuilding, has now produced a ſample of its future greatneſs, by the conſtruction of a very fine ſhip of 340 tons burthen, pierced and fitted to carry 32 guns, adapted for the double purpoſe of trade and war; ſhe was launched on Tueſday at 11 o'clock, and ſo uncommon a ſight (being the largeſt ſhip ever built here) brought together a numerous concourſe of people."

The following is the ſubſtance of the ſpeech delivered by Mr Adam in the Houſe of Commons, on Monday ſe'ennight.

Mr W. Adam profeſſed his ſatisfaction at this opportunity, not expected amidſt that day's buſineſs, of ſoliciting the attention of the Houſe to a publication in his hand, a paper alarming in its nature, and pregnant with conſequences truly dangerous to Parliament and the nation at large!—The laſt gentleman had judiciouſly conceived unanimity and internal concord eſſential to the intereſt of Great Britain. No gentleman could deny the happy advantages which a coalition of parties would produce, and yet far remote muſt be an event ſo deſirable! while inflamatory libels were daily ſuffered to meet the public eye, for the purpoſe of fanning party fires, and ſtamping impreſſions the moſt derogatory from the dignity of that Houſe. It was notorious, that in America the ſpirit of rebellion was encouraged by intelligence from this country! the multitude there being taught to believe, that Committees and Aſſociations were eſtabliſhed in Great Britain for the purpoſe of promoting their cauſe, and impeding every ſtrenuous exertion that may be planned againſt them. Could ſuch ideas be thought wholly chimerical, while advertiſements crowded the daily prints, ſuch as he now begged leave to lay before the Houſe?

Mr *Adam* then produced a Morning Paper, and read therefrom an advertiſement of the Weſtminſter Committee of Aſſociation, from the King's Arms Tavern, ſigned by John Churchill, Chairman, conveying to the public ſeveral reſolutions of thanks to Mr Fox, and approbation of his conduct on the debate for addreſſing the King.

The firſt part of this publication, containing only thanks and praiſes to Mr Fox, he ſaid he had no objections to; they were, no doubt, merited, *for nobody took more pains in the ſervice of the people* than the honourable Gentleman, and he heartily wiſhed him joy of his popularity; but could not that honourable Gentleman receive his homage, and his admirers evince their zeal, without being malicious in their exultation, and conveying their moſt injurious degrading inſinuations to the public, againſt all who were ſo unfortunate as to differ from them in ſentiment? The laſt reſolve of the Committee ran in theſe terms; "Reſolved, That this Committee, being ſenſible that the firm, conſtant, and intrepid performance of his duty, will probably render him (Mr Fox) in common with other diſtinguiſhed friends of liberty, *the object of ſuch attacks, as he has experienced, and to which every unprincipled partizan of power is invited by the certainty of reward*, moſt earneſtly exhort the inhabitants of Weſtminſter to do their utmoſt, by every legal meaſure, to preſerve to the great body of citizens, by whom he has been elected, and to his country, the benefit of his ſervices, and the inviolable ſecurity of his perſon." Mr Adam ſtrongly painted the calumnious tendency of this paragraph, as tending to prepoſſeſs the public with an idea of gentlemen who ſupport Adminiſtration too ſhocking to expreſs. He conceived it more immediately levelled at himſelf, as being correſpondent with the horrid ſlander uttered againſt him formerly on an occaſion which he was ſorry ever to allude to, as he was thereby reduced to a ſituation repugnant to the feelings of all men, and which a man of honour would always moſt aſſiduouſly avoid, except when his character indiſpenſibly demands it. On that occaſion he had more than common ſenſations; he felt for near and faithful relations—for an amiable wife and infant ſon, and other dear connections, whom he riſked making miſerable for ever, though their tender fidelity had conſtituted the happineſs of his life.—Could any thing, then, ſhort of the moſt inordinate malice, impute to him intereſted motives in ſuch a predicament? Motives, by which, could he have indeed been attracted, he muſt have been more mean, more depraved, baſer than the baſeſt of mankind!

With very keen irony he ridiculed the aſſiduous care profeſſed by the Committee for Mr Fox's ſafety. The honourable gentleman was about to be exalted,—to be conſtituted *King of Weſtminſter!* His *body guard* was already aſſigned him, and the citizens ready to enroll themſelves for his protection! The honourable gentleman would become another *Piſiſtratus*—he might be ſaluted Piſiſtratus the ſecond; and, doubtleſs, when arrived at the regal dignity, he would, himſelf, profit by the errors he had ſo eloquently pointed out in our Miniſters. He would ſelect his adminiſtration from the beſt qualified,—not like his Commiſſioners of Accounts, from the *Corps Diplomatique*, or make *an apothecary his Privy Counſellor!*

He was not covetous of the honourable gentleman's dignities. It was his ambition to live retired, as much as poſſible, from the public eye, and diſcharge the duties of private life ſatisfactorily as a *father, huſband, ſon, and brother.* By theſe employments he was happy, and by œconomy was independent. After a moſt eloquent, animated ſpeech, Mr Adam concluded with profeſſing his hopes that the honourable gentleman was not acceſſary to the infamous publication, the authors of which, whoever they were, deſerved not the name of men, and ought not to be tolerated in this country!

For the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

On reading an Account of the CHARACTER *of the accompliſhed and unfortunate Major* ANDREE, *and of his Behaviour at his Death.*

As once in *Greece* the injur'd *Phocion* met,
With dauntleſs Fortitude, his cruel Fate;
So gallant ANDREE (now by *Britons* mourn'd)
A. Execution to a Triumph turn'd!——

The *Greek*, tho' by Injuſtice doom'd to Death,
'Midſt Crouds of weeping Friends reſign'd his Breath!
The BRITON heard no Voice lament his Woes,
Saw none at Virtue mov'd—but ſullen Foes.——

The Muſe above her *Phocion's* writes HIS Name,—
His Fate ſeverer, and as bright his Fame!

V.

MR BUTTERWORTH, from Dumfries, lately appointed WRITING MASTER to the HIGH SCHOOL of EDINBURGH, by the Honourable the Magiſtrates and Town Council, propoſes to begin teaching WRITING, plain and ornamental, in all its various hands, in the room allotted him in the High School Yard, as ſoon as it can be fitted up for that purpoſe, which he hopes will be early in Spring.—In the mean time, for the accommodation of ſuch as may wiſh to attend him before that period, he will open School in his own houſe, Brown's Square, beginning of January next. Mr BUTTERWORTH alſo teaches Arithmetic and Book-keeping.——The young Ladies and Gentlemen to be taught at different hours.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 20. Leviathan, Marſhall, from Middleburgh, with ditto.
Pemena, Freur, from Riga, with wood.
Crew, Aliſon, from Peterſburgh, with goods.
John and Ann, Bernice, from Memel, with wood.
22. Eagle, Calder, from Carron, with pettin.
Diſpatch, Henry, from North Berwick, with grain.
Betſey, Johnſton, from Glaſgow, in ballaſt.
And a few veſſels with coals.

SAILED,

Katty, M'Lean, for Inverneſs, with goods.
Nancy, Robertſon, for Anſtruther, ditto.
Elliock, Kay, for Newcaſtle, ditto.
Noriſca Bonda, Grando, for Bergen, ditto.
De Thomas, Guityman, for Rotterdam, ditto.
Adventure, Turnbull, Campvere, ditto.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Nov. 17.

	First.		Second.		Third.	
Wheat,	18s.	3d.	17s.	9d.	16s.	0d.
Bear,	14	0	13	4	12	2
Oats,	12	6	11	2	9	6
Peaſe,	9	3	8	4	7	9

PANTHEON.

Mary's Chapel, Nov. 22. 1780.

As the late conduct of an Eminent Patriot is ſoon to become an object of judicial inquiry, the following Queſtion has been ſuggeſted to the Society, and will be debated on Friday the 1ſt December next, (Thurſday being St Andrew's-day):

Can the Conduct of LORD GEORGE GORDON *reſpecting the Proteſtant Aſſociation, be conſtrued into High Treaſon?*

N. B. Tickets to be had of the members, and at Mr Swan's ſhop, as uſual.——The debate to begin preciſely at eight.

Linen Drapery and Haberdaſhery Goods,

JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

JACKSON and GOURLAY take the liberty of acquainting the Public, That one of the partners is lately arrived from England, where he has purchaſed a large, elegant, and cheap Aſſortment of

PRINTED COTTONS,

MUSLINS,	LACES,
MODES,	RIBBONS.

And a variety of other articles in the Linen Drapery and Haberdaſhery branch, calculated for the Winter Seaſon, which will be ſold at the moſt reaſonable rates.——At ſame ſhop may be had, A general Aſſortment of 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide *Scots* and *Iriſh Linen*, from 1s. to 5s. per yard; and *Scots Cambric*, from 3s. to 13s. per yard.

PRINTED COTTONS.

JOHN NEALL and SON, at their Warehouſe, lower end of the City-Guard, have juſt got to hand a very large and genteel Aſſortment of PRINTED COTTONS, of the neweſt patterns, for this Winter's wear, which they are now ſelling upon the moſt reaſonable terms.——Neat ſtripped and checqued TAMBOUR MUSLINS, and TAMBOUR MUSLIN HANDKERCHIEFS, *very cheap.*

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

AT the Annual Meeting at Kelſo, the following Members were elected for the enſuing year;

The Duke of Atholl, Preſes.
William Niſbet, Eſq; of Dirleton, Treaſurer.
The Hon. Charles Stewart,
Robert Graham, Eſq; of Fintry,
Robert Baird, Eſq; of Newbyth,
} Councillors.

The Hunt to meet at Fortune's upon Tueſday the 12th of December.

The Earl of Hadinton in the Chair.

WILLIAM HAGART, Secretary.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

Arrived,

	Ships,	Masters,	Ports,	Cargo.
	Nelly,	Neile,	Jamaica,	Sugar, &c.
	Clyde,	Boyd,	Jamaica,	ditto.
	Shipcare,	Thomson,	Jamaica,	ditto.
	Jenny,	Allan,	Dublin,	goods.
	Peggy,	Bowhill,	Lancaster,	goods.
	Jean,	M'Clelh,	Leith,	limestones.
	Caledonia,	M'Clelh,	Jamaica,	Sugar & rum.
18.	Jamaica,	Ker,	Ditto,	ditto.
	Chatham,	Bain,	Ditto,	ditto.
19.	Peggy,	Lamont,	Newry,	goods.
	Bell,	Long,	Belfast,	ditto.
	Gizzie,	M'Millar,	Dublin,	ditto.
	Anne,	Blair,	Ditto,	ditto.

Sailed,

19.	Neptune,	Long,	Jamaica,	ditto.
	Paterson,	M'Donald,	Falmouth,	ditto.

DISTILLERY, STIRLING-SHIRE.

AT a Meeting of the entered Distillers in the County of Stirling and parts adjacent, held at Stirling the 20th day of November 1780, they, considering the price of grain, and high duties on malt and spirits, were of opinion, that Saleable Aquavitæ cannot be afforded by the fair distiller under Four Shillings per gallon, including the carriage to the distance of Edinburgh or Glasgow, or Three Shillings and Ten Pence at the distillery; and that such as sell at a lower price, while malt is at its present rate, must either hurt themselves or defraud the revenue. To remedy which, as far as the meeting has they could, they resolved, and firmly engaged: That, after the 1st of January next, none of them will sell their Aquavitæ under the forsaid price, unless the markets alter so as to enable the fair distiller to sell at a lower rate. And for ascertaining when the price of malt will admit of an alteration of the price of spirits, the person is authorised to call a general meeting to consider thereof, upon the application of any five entered distillers in the bounds of this county and contiguous parts; and appointed the parties to write to the absents for their concurrence in this resolution; certifying any of the said meeting, and the distillers in general, That, if they do contrary to the said resolution, the conforming distillers were enjoined to make the same known to the Board of Excise, in order that such may be more strictly surveyed and looked after; as the underselling must, in a great measure, arise from defrauding the revenue. And a Committee was appointed to attend to the due observance of the said resolution. And the resolution was appointed to be published in the Edinburgh and Glasgow news-papers.

(Signed) ALEX. BLAIR.

SPILSBURY's ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS,

For the SCURVY, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c.

Sold by CHARLES ELLIOT, Bookseller, Parliament square, in Bottles of 4s. and 7s. each.

To Mr SPILSBURY, Chymist, Mount Row, Westminster Bridge, Surry,

SIR, 1780.

I HAVE the pleasure to send you an account of a remarkable cure of an inveterate Scorbutic Complaint being perfected by a person only taking three bottles of your drops, after every effort was tried in vain. Her name is Mary Palmer, of this town, aged seventeen years, who is since gone to service, a circumstance her disorder had before prevented.

I am, SIR, &c. &c.

Thetford, in Norfolk. JOHN WATSON, Bookseller

N. B. These Drops are sold in bottles of 4s. and 7s. with Folio Bills; but, as the Medicine is greatly improved, agreeable to notice, the price will be advanced in March 1781, to 5s. and 8s. per bottle.——*At the above shop may be had*, Mr Spilsbury's New Treatise on the Scurvy, Gout, Diet, and Remedy, containing the particulars of seventy Cures, Price 2s. 6d. Octavo.

☞ The Genuine Bottles to be had at the Proprietors, where all orders are attended to. A compliment with letters of advice is expected, unless poor.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE in Nicolson's Square, fronting south, No. 18. consisting of the kitchen floor, dining-room floor, drawing-room floor, bed-room floor, and garret rooms, with cellars and other conveniencies; all in good order, clean, and free of smoke.

The purchaser may enter immediately, or any time between and Whitsunday 1781, in his option; and, if agreeable, may retain the whole or any part of the price, for any given time in his hands.

The house may be seen every Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, between the hours of twelve and two.

Apply to Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet.

Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office,

Back Stairs, Parliament-close.

THE Society of the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, considering that the insuring from Losses by Fire tends to the public utility; and finding that they are possessed of a stock sufficient to enable them to make the benefit of their insurance more extensive, continue to insure houses and other buildings, household furniture, goods, &c. *any where through Scotland*, from loss and damage by fire, agreeable to the tenor of their printed proposals, copies of which may be had at the office gratis.

The Table of Annual Premiums to be paid for Insurances.

Sums insured.	*Common Insur. per annum.*	*Hazard. Insur. per annum.*	*Double Haz. Insur. per annum.*
Any sum not exceeding 100l.	2s.	3s.	5s.
Above 100l. and not exceeding 1000l.	2s. per cent.	3s. per cent.	5s. per cent.
Above 1000l. & not exceeding 2000l.	2s. 6d. per cent.	4s. per cent.	7s. per cent.
Above 2000 l. & not exceeding 3000 l.	2s. 6d. per cent.	5s. per cent.	

N. B. The annual premiums due upon insurances in this office, at this present term of *Martinmas*, are desired to be paid up immediately; as, by neglecting the payment fifteen days after the term-day, the benefit of the policy expires.

Persons insured will please therefore call at the office and pay the same, where receipts are granted for old premiums, and policies issued for new Insurances.

EDIN. Nov. 15. 1780.

At LONDON for BORROWSTOUNNESS,

THE UNITY,

For JAMES GRINDLAY Master,

Now lying at Hanley's Wharf, taking in goods, and will sail with the first convoy.

Has excellent accommodation for passengers.

The master to be spoke with at the Exchange or Edinburgh Coffeehouse, No. 1. Swithing's Alley; mornings and evenings on board.

For CHARLESTOWN,

The Ship HAWKE,

JOHN HASTIE, MASTER,

Now ready to take on board goods, and will be clear to sail by the 25th November.

For Freight or passage apply to John Kippen merchant in Greenock, or to John Robertson merchant in Glasgow.

The Hawke will mount 10 guns, is copper-sheathed, and known to sail remarkably fast.

For Montego Bay, Lucea, and Green Island, JAMAICA,

The Ship MARY, William Walkinshaw Master, now lying at Greenock, is ready to take on board goods, and will be clear to sail by the middle of December next.

The Mary is a fine large vessel, sails very fast, carries 12 eighteen pounder Carronades, and 4 long nine pounders, and will be well manned.

For freight or passage, apply to Somervell, Gordon, and Co. merchants in Glasgow, or the master at Greenock.

N. B. Two good Ploughmen, and two House-carpenters are wanted for an Estate in Jamaica. Good wages will be given.—*Apply as above.*

JUDICIAL SALE,

BY ADJOURNMENT.

To be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Court of Session, before the Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills, within the New Session-house of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 6th December 1780, betwixt the hours of three and six afternoon,

ALL and Whole the just and equal Half of All and Haill that part and portion of land called the MAINS OF WATERSTON, with the pertinents, extending to a thirty shilling-land of old extent, formerly belonging to Robert Orr of Waterston, lying within the barony of Ramphorly Cuningham, parish of Kilbarchan, and sheriffdom of Renfrew.

	STERLING.
The present yearly gross rent of the above lands is	L. 35 10 0
Deduct one-fifth part thereof for teind, there being no right produced thereto, - - - - -	7 2 0
Rests	L. 28 8 0

The lands hold few of John Shaw Stewart of Greenock, Esq; for payment of a feu-duty of 2l. 11s. 6d. 8-12ths Sterling; and there is payable to the schoolmaster of Kilbarchan yearly out of the said lands 11d. which two sums amounting to 2l. 16s. 5d. 8-12ths Sterling, being deducted from the above stock, there remains 25l. 11s. 6d. 4-12ths of free stock, which is valued at twenty-five years purchase, and amounts to 639l. 8s. 2d. 4-12ths Sterling.

The teind as above is 7l. 2s. Sterling; there is four bolls five pecks of parsonage teind payable to the minister of Kilbarchan yearly, which, at 30ol. Scots the chalder, is 2l. 4s. 10d. 9-12ths Sterling, and 1s. 11d. Sterling of vicarage, amounting both to 2l. 6s. 9d. 9-12ths Sterling, which being deducted from the above 7l. 2s. there remains of free-teind 4l. 15s. 2d. 3-12ths Sterling. The privilege of purchasing the said free-teind is worth five years purchase, and the value amounts, at that rate, to 23l. 15s. 2d. 3-12ths Sterling. The total value of the said lands, stock, and free-teinds, is 663l. 4s. 2d. 7-12ths Sterling.

Upon the application of one of the creditors, the Court, last summer, lowered the upset-price of the said lands from the said sum of 663 l. 4s. 1 d. 7-12ths, to the sum of 600 l. Sterling; and upon a second application, the Court, upon the 18th November 1780, further lowered the said upset price to 550 l. Sterling

The articles and conditions of roup may be seen in the office of Mr Alexander Stevenson, one of the deputy-clerks of Session.

SALE of LANDS in FIFE,

And a PIECE of GROUND, &c. near Newhaven.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the British coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 14th day of December 1780, between the hours of four and six afternoon, by Mr Lockyck Grant accomptant in Edinburgh, as trustee for Thomas Walker, Esq; of Saintford, and his Creditors,

THE Lands and Estate of SAINTFORD, lying in the parish of Forgan, and shire of Fife, pleasantly situated upon the south side of the river Tay, nearly adjoining to the public Ferry to Dundee, within six miles of St Andrews, and the same of Cupar, the county town. The whole of this estate consists of about 773 acres, mostly of good arable soil. There is a neat commodious mansion-house upon the lands, with suitable offices, in very good repair, a large well stocked garden, and an orchard. The purchaser may have immediate access to the mansion-house, offices, garden, orchard, and part of the adjacent inclosures, presently occupied by Mr Walker.

Upon the estate there is a great quantity of old full grown trees, besides very considerable young plantations in a thriving condition. The yearly free rent of the estate, after deduction of all public burdens, amounts to 340l. 19s. 2d. Sterling. Part of the lands are held blench of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote in the election of a member of parliament for the county; the remainder are held of a subject superior for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

There is an heritable right to the teinds of part of the lands; the tythes of most of them are valued by decreets of valuation as far back as the 1637 and 1713, and the minister of Forgan having within these 40 years got a considerable augmentation of his stipend, there can no additional burden be supposed to affect the tythes for many years hence.

For the encouragement of purchasers, this estate will be set up at 7842 l. sterling.

As also, The Park and Garden, lying near the village of Newhaven, presently possessed by James Auchenleck gardener. This piece of ground is extremely well situated for a villa, being in the vicinity of Edinburgh, and commanding a most agreeable prospect of the Frith of Forth and the adjacent coasts on both sides in the counties of Lothian and Fife. The extent of the ground is about eight acres; it holds feu of the Trinity-house of Leith for payment of 18l. 5s. 4d. 6-12ths yearly, and is presently let at 33 l. Sterling.

For the encouragement of purchasers, this subject will be set up at 377l. sterling.

The subjects will be shown by the respective possessors; and the articles of roup, plans of the whole lands, and the title deeds, are in the hands of Edward Bruce writer in Edinburgh, to whom, or to Mr Grant the trustee, those intending to become purchasers, and desirous for further information, may apply.

LANDS IN DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD peremptorily by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon the 21st day of February next, betwixt the hours of five and seven o'clock,

The Estate of BRYDKIRK and CLEUGHHEADS, lying in the parishes of Annan and Hoddam. This estate consists of sundry farms, which together contain above 1400 acres Scots measure. It lies along both sides of the river Annan, and extends about two miles in length, and a considerable breadth. There is a commodious new built mansion-house, with office-houses, garden, and orchard, with a great many beautiful and thriving plantations, and natural woods around it. The house is most delightfully situated, commanding a most extensive and pleasant prospect of the river Annan, the Solway Firth, and the county of Cumberland, and is within two short miles of the town of Annan, a sea port. The estate is almost all arable, much of it inclosed and subdivided with hedge and ditch, many of the fences already sufficient, and part of the natural woods nearly ready for cutting. There is a mill upon the estate, and a valuable salmon-fishing in the river of Annan. There is plenty of limestone within the grounds, and a servitude of limestone upon the estate of Limekills, which holds of the proprietor of Brydkirk, and the superiority thereof will be sold at the same time. The turnpike road from Langholm to Annan, and the road from Annan to Edinburgh, pass through this estate. The present rental of the estate is about 500 l. sterling per annum; but as several of the leases are out, the rent will rise considerably. The estate holds of subjects superior, for payment of small feu duties. The estate of Brydkirk, which lies on one side of the river Annan will be sold separately from the estate of Cleugheads, if purchasers incline.

The rental and progress of writ, with a plan of the estate, will be seen in the hands of Alexander Abercrombie writer to the signet, who will inform as to further particulars.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.

UBALD OLIVIERI, who for several years was Professor of Italian at Lausanne in Switzerland, and afterwards at London, is arrived in this City, and offers his services as a Teacher of the ITALIAN LANGUAGE to the Nobility and Gentry.

Mr Olivieri will be found at Mrs Sutherland's, at the head of Borthwick's close, High Street, Edinburgh.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

HOUSES in DUNDEE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Friday the 1st day of December next, in the New Coffeehouse, Dundee, betwixt the hours of twelve and one o'clock,

I. That large and commodious HOUSE in the Seagate of Dundee, all within itself, consisting of eight fire rooms, kitchen, cellars, and garrets, with a stable for two horses, and coach-house, a good garden, and an extensive area, lately possessed by the deceased Mr Yeaman the proprietor.

If not sold, this subject will be set in tack, the entry to be at Whitsunday or Martinmas next.

II. A small TENEMENT of LAND, also lying in the Seagate, which belonged to Mr Yeaman, consisting of four Dwelling-houses, possessed by James Crichton and others.

For particulars apply to Patrick Stirling, merchant, or Mr Chalmers, town-clerk of Dundee, who will show the title-deeds and articles of sale.

JUDICIAL SALE,

BY ADJOURNMENT.

PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 6th of December next, between the hours of 4 and 6 afternoon, the SUBJECTS after-mentioned, which belonged to William Hunter of Clerkington, sometime merchant in Dumfries, in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I.

All and Whole the LANDS and BARONY of CLERKINGTON, comprehending the several Farms, Miles, Teinds, and others thereto belonging, all lying within the parish and county of Haddington.

	STERLING.
The free proven rent of the said lands, after all deductions, and exclusive of the miln-rent amounts to	L. 374 8 11
The free proven miln-rent is	55 0 0
Total free rent,	L. 429 8 11

This estate, by warrant of the Lords, is now to be set up at - - - - - - L. 9500 0 0 which is a mere trifle above 22 years purchase of the total free rent, and that even exclusive of a vote for the member of Parliament for the county.

These lands, pleasantly situated by the river Tyne, within half a mile of Haddington, and twelve miles of Edinburgh, abound with all the natural beauties that wood and water can afford. They hold blench of the Crown, stand valued in the cess-books at 530 l. 14 s. 2 d. Scots, and entitle the proprietor to vote for, or be elected member of Parliament for the shire. The proprietor has also right to the teinds.

Upon the premises is a genteel mansion-house, lately built, not yet finished within, consisting of nine fire-rooms, besides the sunk and garret storeys.—The Garden, containing four acres of fine rich soil, is well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds, and partly surrounded by a brick wall ten feet high, and through the whole length of the garden runs a canal of fine clear water, fourteen feet broad.

The several mills on the estate were lately built, and fitted up in a most substantial manner. The new mills, erected within these ten years at a very considerable expence, contains machinery for a meal, flour, and barley mill, and was at first let at 40 l. per annum, although, owing to the present general stagnation in trade, it is just now set at 10 l. But, as the lease on this mill expires a year hence, a considerable rise, if not the old rent, may be expected. By tack on the dovecoat-foot, the rent thereof rises 3 l. 2-s year for the last nine years of the lease.

The planting on the estate is of considerable value. The timber fit for cutting was by a person of skill estimate two years ago at about 500 l. Sterling, besides some young planting which is in a thriving condition.——Some of the old trees are perhaps the finest and largest in Scotland.

About 80 acres of the lands are presently out of lease, the greatest part whereof are let below 20 s. per acre, and about 50 l. 2-s year below what the last tackfman paid for them. But, as these lands, and the whole estate, are surrounded with coal and lime, and are so much in the vicinity of Haddington, where there is great command of dung, they are capable of the highest improvement; and there is no doubt, upon a lease, but these lands presently in the proprietor's possession will set at their former, if not an advanced rent.—This estate, about nine years ago, sold for about 2000 l. sterling above the present upset price.

LOT II.

All and Whole the Lands of KILLYWARREN and PARK, with the pertinents, lying within the parish of Tynron, and county of Dumfries,

The total gross rent of these lands is	L. 47 0 0
And the upset price thereof is now reduced by the Lords to	L. 850 0 0

being scarcely 22 years purchase of the free rent.

These Lands lie about twelve miles above Dumfries, hold feu of the Duke of Queensberry for payment of 3 s. 4 d. of feu-duty, and are delightfully situated in a pleasant valley, which is watered by the Shinnel, and finely fringed with natural woods. Any person fond of retirement, or of the rural diversions of fishing and hunting, cannot be more agreeably accommodated. The surrounding hills abound with game, the rivers with trout, and upon the premises is a little villa suited to the estate.

LOT III.

SEVERAL HOUSES and TENEMENTS, lying in the town of Dumfries, belonging to the said William Hunter. The free proven rent whereof is L. 48 14 0

Which, at 12 years purchase, the price to which they are now reduced by the Lords, amounts to - -	L. 583	12 0

If not sold in one lot, these houses will be exposed in the following lots or parcels:

PARCEL I. The Houses possessed by John Haining, Jean Blackstock, John Gillespie, Benjamin Dawson, and William Gibson; the free yearly rent whereof is L. 11 3 10½

Which, at 12 years purchase, the Lords price now put thereon, amounts to	L. 134	6 6

PARCEL II. The House possessed by Alice Miller and James Wells; the free rent whereof is - - 11 9 10½

At 12 years purchase as above, is	137	18 6

PARCEL III. The House possessed by David Dinwiddie; the free yearly rent whereof is - - - 7 19 11

At 12 years purchase, as above, is	95	9 0

PARCEL IV. The House possessed by John Coulter; the free yearly rent whereof is 8 19 11

At 12 years purchase is - -	107	19 0

PARCEL V. The House possessed by Robert Ramsay writer; the free yearly rent whereof is - - - 8 19 11

At 12 years purchase amounts to	107	19 0
Total upset price of the urban tenements,	L. 583	12 0

These Houses and tenements hold of the town of Dumfries, for payment of 6 d. of feu annual yearly. They were all lately and substantially built, are conveniently and centrically situated for business, and partly front the high street of Dumfries.

The title-deeds of the several subjects above mentioned are quite clear, and, together with the articles and conditions of sale, may be seen in the hands of Thomas Bruce depute-clerk of Session, or of James Saunders writer to the signet, Castlehill; to whom any person wanting information as to other particulars may apply.

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